Funds for IRDP

783. SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the Integrated Rural Development Programme during the 7th Plan;

(b) the amount earmarked for Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the schemes for which the amount is proposed to be spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) The Central Sector outlay for Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in the 7th Plan is Rs. 1186.79 crores. The State Sector outlay is Rs. 1172.02 crores. Thus, the total outlay for IRDP is Rs. 2358.81 crores.

(b) Central Sector allocation of funds to the States is made annually on the basis of Annual Plans and budget provided in Central Government for IRDP. Details for the first three years of the 7th Plan are as under:

(*Rs. crores*)

Year	Total allocation for IRDP including State share	Allocation made to Madhya Pradesh including State share
1985-86 . .	407·36	37·628
1986-87 . .	543·83	50·736
1987-88 . .	613·64	58·519

(c) The amount allotted for the implementation of IRDP is utilised for giving assistance to the beneficiaries of target group for taking up any viable self-employment schemes in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

784. [*Transferred to 11th August, 1987.*]

Villages of Rajasthan without Drinking Water Facilities

785. SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of villages in Rajasthan which do not have drinking water facilities as on date;

(b) whether any comprehensive scheme has been drawn up and is being implemented to provide drinking water to such villages; and

(c) if so, what is the target set in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) As on 1-7-1987 there were 2899 villages in Rajasthan which do not have adequate drinking water facilities.

(b) Supply of safe drinking water in villages is the responsibility of the State Governments under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). The schemes are formulated and executed by the State Governments. Their efforts are supplemented by the Central Government by giving technical and financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Technology Mission on Drinking Water in Villages and Related Water Management. Schemes are drawn up on year to year basis for providing potable water in problem villages. Such schemes for 1987-88 are being implemented.

(c) All the residual problem villages are likely to be covered with safe drinking water facilities by the end of the Seventh Plan. The target for 1987-88 is to cover 1600 villages.

Consumption of edible oils

786. SHRIMATI SUDHA VIYAJ JOSHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated need of different edible oils in the country during the current financial year;

(b) how much of the same is expected to be met from indigenous production;

(c) the quantity of edible oils targeted for imports during the year; and

(d) the steps to be taken to increase the production of edible oils in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) The demand of edible oils in the country is computed according to oil year. For the current oil year 1986-87 it is estimated to be 51.39 lakhs tonnes.

(b) The production of edible oils during the said period is estimated to be about 35 lakh tonnes.

(c) The quantum of edible oils to be imported is decided by the Government from time to time keeping in view various factors such as gap between demand and supply, international prices, availability of foreign exchange and other related factors.

(d) Government has taken a number of measures to increase the production of oilseeds and oils. The important measures taken are:

(i) Implementation of the National Oilseeds Development Project, covering special measures for groundnut, rapeseed/mustard, soyabean and sunflower besides intensive development work in five other oilseeds.

(ii) State-level cooperative oilseeds growers' federations have been formed in some States under the project or restructuring of Edible Oils and Oilseeds Production and marketing through National Dairy Development Board.

(iii) Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices for oilseeds at higher levels.

(iv) Intensification of research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds. A technology Mission on oilseeds has been set up.

(v) Increase in area under non-traditional oilseeds crop like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran etc.

(vi) Setting up of necessary processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseeds.

(vii) Fiscal incentives for increased use of non-conventional oils by the vanaspati industry, exemption from excise duty in respect of refined rice bran, cottonseed and soyabean oils meant for direct human consumption and also for refined solvent extracted oil.

Training to Disabled Persons

787. SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the centres set up in various parts of the country to provide training in suitable trades to disabled persons and make them self-reliant; and

(b) the number of such disabled persons who were provided training and the number who are proposed to be trained during the rest of the current five years plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The information in respect of the programmes taken up by the Government of India is given below:

(i) Under the Ministry of Labour 14 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres are functioning one each at Ludriana, Delhi, Kanpur, Jabalpur, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Bombay Bangalore, Trivandrum, Madras, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Bhubaneswar and Jaipur. Two more Centres one